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per annum.

No. 18,778.

號二十月二年七十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917.

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Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
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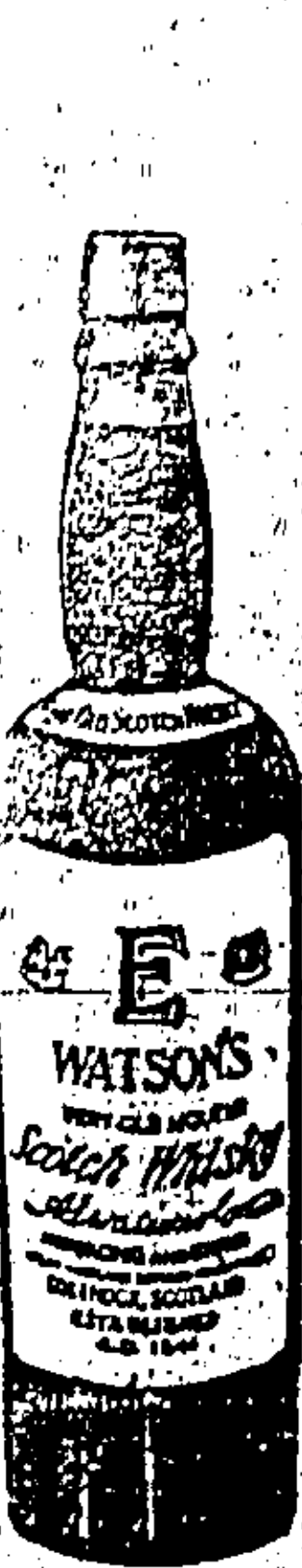
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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.



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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Storage, Smoking and Lido
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Best of Food and Service

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J. WITCHAM,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SUBMARINE-PIRACY.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROBERT
CECIL.

New York, Feb. 21.
Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of the
Blockade, interviewed by a representa-
tive of the Associated Press, said that
submarine warfare so far had had very little
effect on imports into the United King-
dom, but had interfered to some extent
with the trade of neutrals. Some of
the Scandinavian and Dutch trans-
Atlantic steamers were now afraid to
call at the United Kingdom ports in
order to be searched and thus avoid the
trouble of search at sea. The British
Government consequently had arranged
that such ships should be searched at
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

London, Feb. 21.
A new Order-in-Council has been
gazetted enacting, in view of the German
submarine warfare, that unless vessels
bound to or from neutral countries
adjacent to Germany call at British or
Allied ports in order to be searched, they
shall, until contact is established, be
deemed to be carrying enemy goods and
will be liable to capture and condemna-
tion: but ships calling at British or
Allied ports shall not be presumed to
be carrying enemy goods and shall not
be condemned merely because they are
carrying enemy goods.

SUBMARINISM AND BRITAIN'S OCEAN-GOING TONNAGE.

London, Feb. 21.
The report for 1916 of the Liverpool
Steamship Owners Association states
that Britain's ocean-going tonnage was
reduced by less than five per cent only
during two and a half years of war.
It says that these figures show the
futility of the German blockade.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, Feb. 21.
The steamers *Ido* and *Orient* and
two small craft have been sunk. All are
British and total over 8,000 tons.

SWEDEN AND SUBMARINISM.

A GERMAN OUTRAGE DENOUNCED.

London, Feb. 21.
The Swedish Press denounces the
sinking by a submarine of Sweden's
biggest sailing ship, the *Hugo Hamilton*,
which was on a voyage from Valparaiso to
Sweden with a cargo of saltpetre. The
papers contrast this flagrant breach of
international law with British methods.

DUTCH TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Amsterdam, Feb. 20.
The Nederland Shipping Company and
the Rotterdam-Lloyd will shortly
resume their services, with eight passen-
ger steamers, between Java and San
Francisco, touching at Hongkong,
Nagasaki and Honolulu and connecting
with the Holland-America Line at New
York.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FORBID- DEN TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE.

Melbourne, Feb. 20.
Women and children are prohibited
from travelling to Europe in any
circumstances.

THE BRITISH FOOD-SUPPLY QUESTION.

London, Feb. 21.
The Press Bureau announces that the
Board of Agriculture empowers local
authorities to compulsorily take over
land for allotment purposes with a view
to maintaining the food supply.

THE MAN POWER QUESTION.

REVISING ALL EXEMPTIONS.

POSSIBLE RAISING OF THE AGE
LIMIT TO 30.

London, Feb. 20.
It is stated that the Government has
decided to revise all exemptions of men
under thirty-one years of age. If this
is not sufficient to provide the necessary
number of men fit for active service,
the age limit may be raised to fifty
years.

THE WAR LOAN.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANK'S CONTRIBUTION.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS
STERLING.

London, Feb. 21.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
and its clients have subscribed
£5,010,000 to the War Loan, of which
£1,670,000 is new money.

EGYPT'S CONTRIBUTION.

London, Feb. 20.
Egypt has contributed nearly
£5,000,000 to the British War Loan, of
which £3,750,000 is new money.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

London, Feb. 21.
Sir Edward Carson, L.Fist, and of
the Admiralty, in introducing the
Naval Estimates in the House of
Commons, said the House would be
asked to vote 400,000 men. Down to
October last 8,000,000 men had been
moved overseas with only one or two
untoward incidents, besides 9,500,000
tons of explosives and war material.
Since the war the Navy had examined
25,874 ships. The submarine warfare
was a grave problem which had not yet
been solved, but he was confident that
the measures which were being devised
would gradually greatly mitigate its
seriousness. An Anti-Submarine De-
partment had been established, composed
of the best experienced men.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Feb. 21.
A German official report received by
wireless states: "We frustrated British
attacks south-east of Ypres and astride
La Bassée Canal, and French attacks
between the Meuse and the Moselle."

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES COMMISSIONS.

London, Feb. 21.
It is expected that the report of the
Mesopotamia Commission will be ready
for publication in March next. The
Dardanelles report will be published
immediately.

THE SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES.

London, Feb. 21.
The City Corporation has given £250
yearly for nine years towards the
endowment of the School for Oriental
Studies. The Goldsmiths Company
has given £5,000, invested in War
Loan Bonds; the Chartered Bank
of India Australia and China £1,000
and £100 yearly for five years; Hong-
kong & Shanghai Bank £200 yearly
for five years; National Bank of India
£100 yearly for three years; and the
Mercantile Bank of India £100.
Sir Marcus Samuel and Mr. E.
Andrews have given £1,000 each.
The latter increased his subscription
from £100 to £1,000 in tribute to the
valour of the Indian troops.

SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 21.
Silver is quoted at 38. The market
is quiet, but steady.
(Continued on Page 5.)

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
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PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 17, Kennedy Road, (Top Flat).

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.
therein contained.

Consisting of—
Teakwood Hall Stand, Doll-top Desk and Bookcase Combined, Hardwood Carved Massive Blackwood Sideboard, Large Blackwood Silver Cabinet, Bevelled Overmantel Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Blackwood Fire Screen with Blue and White Panels, Large Blackwood Round Dining Table, Silk Tapestry-covered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa, Brass Double Bed (practically new), Teakwood Wardrobe, Bureau, and Washstand with Bevelled Mirrors, a few lots of Pictures, Table and Bed Linen, Glass Ware, etc.

One Good Dinner Service, Copper Fender and Fire Irons, Lee Chest, Shanghai Bath, etc., etc.

Also
One Upright Grand Piano, by John Broadwood and Son, London (practically new and in splendid condition).

N.B.—Special attention is called to the TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITE, this having been made to owner's design and under his supervision, also to the CARVED BLACKWOOD SIDEBOARD and BLACKWOOD DINING TABLE.

On view from Thursday, 22nd instant at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917. 1502

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 6th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.

Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Standard Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc.

Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc.
Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1917. 1519

FOR SALE.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SECOND HAND CONTRACTIONS PLANT.
THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong Feb. 1917. 1474

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 24th February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,
Including:—
A Number of Rolls of Coir Matting, Three Carpets, etc.
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1518

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 24th February, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising:—
A few lots Gent's Woollen Singlets and Pants, Shirts, Ties, etc., several Pairs Lady's Boots and Shoes, Bath Robes, and Gowns, Countertop, Blankets, Bath and Face Towels, Toilet Soap, etc., Several Doz. Tumblers, Hot or Cold Flasks, etc., Dressing Cases, Umbrellas, Sunshade, etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1917. 1512

LESSONS IN CHINESE.
MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate turned in Hongkong, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching European to read in the Chinese character, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 14, Wellington Street, second floor. [1591]

FRENCH LESSONS.
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Blood Disorders.
It is a powerful purgative, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any inconvenience. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any inconvenience. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any inconvenience.

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)
ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS
Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

LONDON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

AGRICULTURE.

The home agriculturist is notoriously conservative in his views and opposed to cooperation. But he is being awakened by the methods of the new President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Prothero. Formerly, it was the custom for endless correspondences to take place before any decision was reached, but now all that is changed, because an expert is at the Board and the need is urgent for a development of home production.

A friend of mine met Mr. Prothero in Whitehall the other day and asked where he was going. He replied that he was calling on Lord Rhonda, the new President of the Local Government Board, to secure a relaxation of the bye-laws covering the keeping of pigs in rural districts. The whole thing was fixed up within a quarter of an hour. Similar rapidity marked the conferences with the Food Controller for the control of seed oats and potatoes, and the provision of fertilizers. This sort of thing is encouraging the farmers and small holders and the County Committees that have been set up are fostering the activity. In the main, the idea is that these county committees, with the aid of valuers, will go over every farm and decide whether any fields now in pasture should be cultivated, and for what. Then these facts will be reported to the Board of Agriculture and the farmer will either cultivate it voluntarily or compulsory powers will be enforced to that end. Seed, machinery and labour will be guaranteed for the work, and the Local Government Board, the Food Control Dept., the Board of Agriculture, the Ministry of Munitions and the Department of National Service are all working together to supply one or the other of these necessities. German prisoners are to be used extensively, being dropped at their fields under guard, from motor vans, every morning, and picked up again at night and transported to barracks and camps. In the busy seasons soldiers are to help on the land, and the 100,000 women now engaged in agriculture will be supplemented by 100,000 more for the lighter work. Cottagers are to grow more potatoes and vegetables and be encouraged to keep pigs, rabbits and poultry, miners to cultivate colliery waste land, railway men to dig the embankments, children to grow vegetables on the village plots and gardens. The allotment movement has received a great impetus, and several towns are even contemplating the ploughing of the local golf links. In resorts such as Cromer this is causing opposition. Probably the thing is being carried to extremes. In London, for example, some of the evening papers have been demanding that Hyde Park and the other parks should be ploughed and planted with potatoes. That of course is the townsman's idea of agriculture. He asks himself where there is vacant land and his mind at once replies "Why in the parks!" and without stopping to inquire whether it would be a practical speculation to use such inferior land for cultivation, he turns on his enthusiasm for sensation full tag and screams for immediate action. Fortunately no such lunacy is contemplated by the officials, for there is plenty of under-cultivated and uncultivated land in the country to be tackled by the labour and other requirements are met. All that we shall see in our parks will be small model allotments for demonstration purposes to show Londoners what can be done with suburban plots. It is, after all, so much to the good, for the urban dweller seldom realizes that all the prosperity of the cities rests on the land. The citizen is often one who sneers at agriculture as a simple proceeding for "bumkins—an enterprise that can be taken up by any retired haberdasher. To-day it is suddenly realised by such people that agriculture is the oldest of the professions, enormously scientific in its proper exercise, and all important to the national well-being. I have met several farmers lately who have been vastly amused by the change in the situation.

Incidentally, there is a good scheme for the provision of army oats, of which millions of quarters are consumed every year. Farmers who break up approved land now in pasture are guaranteed a price for their crop that is higher than that fixed by the Food Controller for his ordinary supply of oats. The first contract is to cut up 1000 acres of Salisbury Plain. The scene there to-day is almost on the overseas scale of cultivation and suggests Canadian prairie preparation for sowing.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Change is also affecting our diplomatic representation. One of the best of them is the appointment of Sir Walter Towndley as Minister at The Hague, in place of Sir Alan Johnstone. We have certainly not been too well served at the Dutch capital, but the new Minister with his excellent record of service, which includes a period as Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, will probably make a better showing. The most conspicuous success of the war in diplomacy is Mr. Tindley, British Minister at Christiania, who has come to be described as "the uncrowned king of Norway." He will shortly be promoted to a better post, and several similar—and also contrary—changes are pending. The absence of the Foreign Secretary from the War Council removes the danger that he might be disposed from loyalty to defend the personnel of his office and its ramifications, and there is an added advantage in the fact that Mr. Balfour is new to the Foreign Office and therefore more likely to acquiesce in the directions of the War Council.

POLITICAL CHANGES ALSO.

Other times other manners. We are changing our attitude on many things, including politics. Here is an instance. A prominent Conservative has for the past ten years collected every abusive, caricature, cartoon and print that has been directed against Premier Lloyd George, until to-day the dossier is quite a large one. Now, in these changed times, the possession is something of an encumbrance. One of his colleagues has suggested to the M.P. that he should sell the collection for the benefit of the war funds, or alternatively make a present of it to Mr. Lloyd George.

OUR LONG BALKAN FRONT.

BRITISH LINE GREATER THAN IN FRANCE.

Mr. G. Ward Price, the Press Correspondent with the British Army at Salonika, writing at the end of December said:—

In spite of weather so bad that all movement on the front is reduced to most laborious progress through the mud, another of the successful local operations which have been the task of the British forces here was carried out yesterday. Two attacks were made simultaneously, one south of Doiran and another a little farther along the line to the west near Idolishi.

Throughout Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, a force of infantry was thrown forward against the enemy trenches while an equal number acted in support. South of Doiran the Bulgarians resisted stubbornly, but the attack was pressed with determination, and after the enemy had had many killed his front line was rushed.

His dug-outs were blown up and everything possible done to make the trenches difficult to hold. The same process was carried out near Doldzeil, but there the effects of our artillery fire had been such that the Bulgarians had evacuated the front line before the infantry attack was made and were already hidden in their dug-outs up the communication trenches.

After the raid had been made completely successful in both places our infantry withdrew to its own line, their losses having been insignificant.

There has been a very distinct increase in the numbers and activity of the enemy aeroplanes on our sector of the Balkan front, which has lately been extended, and now, indeed, is actually longer than the line held by the British troops in France. Our own flying men, who, both naval and military, have always been very active, are now occupied much more than was the case until recently in keeping down the enemy's machines. One of these is reported to have been destroyed to-day and another obliged to land. Our aeroplanes have made a raid on Xanthi Station (on the eastern frontier of Macedonia) and have bombed rolling stock there.

A JOURNALISTIC CURIOSITY.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," having changed hands, appeared on the first day under the new control, says the "Westminster Gazette," with a cartoon representing Mr. Lloyd George entering Rome in triumph with Lord Milner as his chariot wheelers. The cartoonists, who are not, as might have been supposed, the Kaiser, the Emperor of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. They are Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Harcourt, all of whom are represented in chains. So far for the earlier editions. In the last this picture has been cut in half, and Mr. Lloyd George is left triumphing alone without his attendant captives. What has happened between the morning inspiration and the afternoon reflection?

GERMAN WAR PLANS.

FROM THE MARNE TO THE SOMME.

HISTORIAN'S ADMISIONS.

Professor Friedrich Meinecke, of Freiburg University, the distinguished historian, contributed to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" on New Year's Eve the most remarkable article on the history of the war which has yet appeared in any German newspaper, writes the "Times" correspondent formerly in Berlin. Being compelled to lie about the origin of the war, and about the plans with which Germany began it, German writers generally have had to lie about all inconvenient events during the war. Professor Meinecke, on the other hand, adopts the convenient formula that it was only "in a political sense" that Germany "began" the war as a defensive war, while "in a military sense" it was distinctly a "knock-out" war ("Niederwerfungskrieg"). Thus, happier than other German writers, he is able to tell the truth, or some of the truth, about the battle of the Marne, and to admit that the battle of Verdun was a failure.

THE FIRST PHASES.

Professor Meinecke has the courage to describe the first phases of the war as follows:—

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly, and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carry out the same military idea against Russia also, with the best prospect of success, and then, under favourable conditions, conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the Continent. This peace also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole programme, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but it was a great strategic success for the French. Perhaps our programme would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategical idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together, and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia."

BATTLES OF VERDUN AND THE SOMME.

Professor Meinecke sketches subsequent events much as follows:—The Germans took to trench warfare and the enemy did likewise. The Germans tried, and failed, to break through, both on the Yser and on the Baura and Rawka, while the French tried, and failed, to break through in Champagne. People in Germany begin to argue that the war had finally become a war of attrition. Then the Germans, in May, 1915, succeeded in breaking through in Galicia, but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The British and French then tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—in the battles of Loos and Champagne. Professor Meinecke then gives the following account of the battles of Verdun and the Somme:—

"The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible, distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve-centre of the enemy's forces. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy resistance—for such a decision was regarded as no longer possible here in the West—but a decision better adapted to the experience of the war of position and to psychological calculations. We should, in fact, break in, as a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important French fortresses, and so prove to the French that they could no longer win, that they would do better to end a war which had lost all prospects for them. That was the origin of our undertaking against Verdun. But this time the new politico-military idea led only to an heroic episode.

ENGLAND'S EFFORT.

If our original successes could have been pursued at the same pace to their goal, our political purpose would perhaps have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us Universal Military Service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations, with the apparatus which we had smashed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great doubt offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy offensive also achieved partial success, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved, in spite of so intense an attack and superiority in technical resources far greater than in our breakthrough in Galicia. This was due to the fact that in the interval had still further developed the possibilities of trench warfare."

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MEANING OF THE PEACE INTERLUDE.

Professor Meinecke says that the Battle of the Somme led to the conviction in Germany that it is no longer possible to arrive at military decisions "in the full peace-compelling sense," and so he describes the German peace overtures as arising naturally from "the idea that the sacrifices demanded by the continuation of the war no longer bear any relation to the military results which can still be expected, and that it is statesmanlike, intelligent and wise to abandon the intention of destruction, which after all does not lead to destruction, and to seek a reasonable compromise."

A PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY FOR ANAEMIA.

FOR ANAEMIA.

The point upon which physicians lay greatest stress when writing or speaking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is their efficacy in cases of Anaemia, and it is especially for this grave malady and the disorders arising therefrom that they prescribe them.

For instance Dr. Failla, of Turin, says:—"I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a perfect remedy for Anaemia, and Chlorosis," and Dr. Reynaud, of Villeloin, who prior to his retirement was senior physician of the Paris Hospitals, says:—"I have known a great number of anemic sufferers and of weak, sickly young girls to have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The special functions of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are to purify and revitalize the blood, to create appetite and to strengthen the whole system; it assimilates the utmost nourishment from food, thus rapidly forming new, rich, red blood. It is thus that they have accomplished so many thousands of cures the world over, not only in the most severe cases of Anaemia, but also of General Debility, Nervousness, Neurasthenia, Menstrual Indigestion, Headache, Backache, Malaria, as well as in the special complaints of ladies.

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; obtainable also from the mid-Eastern office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86-87, Greenwich Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for \$1.00, 6 bottles \$5.00, post free. Your own cure will begin to-day if you begin to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Whether peace comes now or, to the misfortune of the world, as much later as the blindness of our enemies determines, the peace must be such that German economic and cultural development shall move upwards just as it did before—and that with military security against the repetition of a joint attack, with security for our food supplies, raw materials, and colonial activity, with security against England's policy of violence at sea, and with our position strengthened by the economic concessions in our favour (sic), which will have to be made to us.

THE GERMAN "TRUMP."

Although no other writers are allowed, like Professor Meinecke, to confess the German failures, his account of the peace manoeuvre is confirmed in other quarters. There is now little or no talk about German benevolence and German dislike of bloodshed. It is simply argued that the enemy ought to be persuaded to agree with Germany that compromise is inevitable, and then to discuss with Germany a peace based upon the "war map." In a long message in the "Cologne Gazette," its semi-official correspondent, uses the following language:—

"With the desire for peace solemnly proclaimed with the approval of the neutrals, the claims of the Quadruple Alliance are now laid down; they have been created by the war, and they must be confirmed by the peace."

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To-day's Advertisements

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE RANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 26th, 27th and 28th instant at 11.45 A.M. Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1521

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
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HONOLULU, JAPAN, etc.
SHANGHAI AND MAN.

THE above-mentioned vessel is arriving from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the risk into the Harbour and for extra Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Rowland, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must procure an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, February 27th at 10 A.M. All claims must be presented within a month of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 1st, 1917 will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.
R. O. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1525

THE DIARY

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
12.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.'s Meeting.
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Piano etc. at 17 Kennedy Road.

General Memoranda.
SATURDAY, Feb. 24:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Mon.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Meeting.
Mon. 26, Tues. 27 & Wed. Feb. 28:—
Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.
SATURDAY, March 1:—
St. David's Day.
SATURDAY, March 3:—
H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting 'OF' Day.
THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 9:—
M.R.H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

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her intention to enlarge her submarine activities and to sink any and every ship at sight—no matter whether they be passenger liners or hospital ships—it is obviously right and proper that the State should step in to lighten the responsibilities of the captains and crews to the extent of freeing them from the anxiety of securing the safety of women and children on board. Since Germany has instructed her submarine commanders to sink at sight, it is no longer safe for any merchant ship to wait until she is attacked, but, if possible, to send home the first shot. No doubt the new regulation has caused much disappointment and inconvenience, for the number of women in the East who travel at this season of the year is always large. We see it stated, for instance, that the 1911 census in the Federated Malay States revealed the fact that of the married women there, one-third were normally away at home. That is more or less the case in many other foreign communities of the East, due partly to the trying conditions of life in the tropics, and partly to the fact that many of the married women have children at school at home and naturally wish to be with them as often and as long as possible. When the cables tell us of the success with which the intensified submarine menace is being combatted and frustrated, it is perhaps very inadequately realised by those who have not travelled in European waters since the war began, what this comparative immunity has cost the commanders of ships, and the naval patrols, in vigilance and in anxiety, or how narrowly ships may have escaped disaster. No one at this time, however, can fail to realize that travelling to-day in European waters is, for the time being, more perilous than ever it was, and we do not doubt that any disappointment or hardship which the new regulation entails will be accepted in the proper spirit—the spirit which recognizes that the order is for their own welfare as well as in the interests of our sailors, who are thereby given greater freedom of action to secure their own safety and at the same time to aid, if the opportunity offers, in ridding the seas of the "cultured pirates of the Twentieth Century."

It should be pretty well understood by this time that the refusal of the Government to grant passports or permits to women and children to travel in the war zone is not—as some apparently have imagined—peculiar to Hongkong. Because no information has come out in the Press Cables that the Home Government is preventing women and children leaving Great Britain, it is not to be necessarily assumed that they are still free to sail from England. We think, on the contrary, that the policy adopted in Hongkong is, in all probability, in force also at home. At all events it is not to be assumed for one moment that the restriction is confined to Hongkong. It is of general application in the Far East—at least, so far as the British authorities are concerned. The Legation in Peking are refusing passports to women who are travelling before any notification is received from the Home Government. We are aware of cases of British ladies in Peking being unexpectedly denied the passport by the Legation, and the ports for travelling home by the Siberian route after they have made every other arrangement to leave, even to the extent of dispatching their heavy luggage for England by the sea route. In the Federated Malay States, also, fully a fortnight ago, notification was published of a regulation providing that no woman, or child under 17 years of age, would be allowed to embark for any place west of Suez without a passport. This seems an unnecessarily vague way of notifying what was obviously intended, namely that until further notice no such passports would be issued. We note, however, the explanation that the regulation did not apply in the case of any woman or child not of British nationality intending to proceed in a non-British ship to a non-British destination, though it may be presumed that if our Allies have not already adopted similar measures they will promptly do so. For the prohibition is a reasonable one and highly necessary in the interests alike of the women and children themselves and of the officers and crews of the ships, who, in the ordinary course of things, would be responsible for their safety, so far as that is humanly possible, in the event of disaster to a ship. "Women and children first" is the invariable rule in such a case, and it does not require a moment's reflection to understand how seriously the presence of women and children on a ship threatened with attack by an enemy submarine would hamper the action of the ship's officers in the presence of danger. The position of a ship's captain has been bad enough under the former conditions when Germany's pledge not to sink passenger liners without ensuring the safety of the non-combatants on board were occasionally observed; but now that Germany has thrown these pledges to the winds and sanctioned

MAN POWER QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council His Excellency the Governor made the following statement:—

Gentlemen,—You will no doubt desire some information on the subject of the recent appointment of a Commission to consider the cases of men who wish to offer their services with His Majesty's Forces beyond the Colony. On the 21st December I made reference, not by any means for the first time, to the policy of this Government in this matter. As that statement appears to have been widely misinterpreted I desire to take this opportunity of elucidating it. I said that the policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front and to organise the remainder as members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war, and I added that in carrying this policy into effect it had been my unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of scores of men to leave the Colony to go to the front. The phrase "spared from the Colony" meant, of course, spared by their employers or by the Colonial Government. In no single instance since the outbreak of war have I refused permission to leave the Colony to a man who could be so spared. These remarks were made in defence of the members of the local armed forces against whom unjustifiable aspersions as to their patriotism had been made. As time went on it is no matter of surprise that many men in the Colony were dissatisfied with the circumstances in which they found themselves, and on the 13th January a letter was presented to the Government signed by a number of men of military age, which is as follows:—

In view of the equivocal position in which the majority of men in this Colony between the ages of 20 and 35 are placed, it has been suggested that a deputation should be formed representative of men who are eligible for military duty or for war work in some form to call upon H.E. the Governor in order to express their desire for authoritative settlement of a question which is a very vital one to each man individually and not without importance to the Colony as a whole. The undersigned will esteem it an act of courtesy if you will place this letter before His Excellency the Governor together with their respectful request that he will appoint a time at which, and a place where, they may be allowed to call upon him.

Among the questions proposed are the following:—
1.—Are men at present resident in the Colony, and who are either eligible for military duty or for some form of war work, expressly forbidden by the Colonial Government from volunteering for service outside this Colony?
2.—If the answer to the foregoing is in the negative, will the Colonial Government consider the advisability of appointing a responsible body to consider individual applications, and to ascertain from the Managers of all the business houses in the Colony whether or not it is possible to continue to maintain the Colony's trade with further reduced European staffs and a greater employment of native servants.
3.—If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, will the Colonial Government give to each applicant individually an undertaking that his services are required in this Colony and that he is definitely forbidden to volunteer for active service elsewhere?

As a result I received a deputation from the signatories to the letter on the 25th January, and on the following day I caused a reply to be sent to their letter, which is as follows:—
I am directed to inform you that the Governor has considered your letter of the 13th instant and directs me to reply to the questions contained therein as follows:—
Question 1.—The answer is in the negative.
Question 2.—The Governor is at present not prepared to appoint such a body as is referred to for the following reasons:—
(a.) His Excellency holds the strong opinion that such an organisation must have legal sanction and must be based upon compulsory service.
(b.) His Excellency could not properly initiate the necessary legislation without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Question 3.—It follows from the answer to question 1 that the answer must be in the negative.
His Excellency recognizes that the present condition is unsatisfactory and is sending this correspondence to the Secretary of State with a recommendation for the imposition of compulsory service, with the necessary power of exemption of such a nature as will enable the Government to issue certificates such as you refer to.

At the interview which the Governor had on the 25th instant with a body representing the signatories of your letter His Excellency explained the replies set out above; and I am now to inform you that he will communicate to the Secretary of State your desire that if the solution recommended by the Governor is not approved some other will be found without delay.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) CHAIRMAN,
Colonial Secretary.

I reported fully on the subject to the Secretary of State in despatches dated the 22nd and 29th January and the essential parts of those despatches were communicated to the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and to certain Heads of Firms with whom I had discussed the subject on the 20th January.

On the 2nd February the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils submitted the following document:—
The Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils strongly advise that the Government appoint a Board, with an unofficial majority of members, and with the following functions and powers:—
(1.) To hear cases brought voluntarily before it of men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have been medically certified as fit for active service in the war and who desire to leave the Colony for that purpose, but whose employers think they cannot be spared or who for any other reason have difficulty in going.
(2.) To advise in the said cases upon the course which the Board considers ought to be taken;
(3.) To grant certificates in the said cases to those men whom the Board considers indispensable in the interests of the Colony for the civil work on which they are engaged, or who are detained by the Military Authorities for local defence.

I confess that I would have preferred to have awaited the consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from whom I had asked for a telegraphic reply, of the proposals made by me, but after an interview with the Unofficial Members of both Councils and on their urgent representation I telegraphed to the Secretary of State as follows:—
Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils are very anxious that I should appoint a Commission under Ordinance No. 13 of 1888 to hear and advise on cases of men (not over 41 years old) certified fit for active service outside the Colony who wish to offer their services but whose employers are of opinion that they cannot be spared. I should be glad to hear by cable that you have no objection to my appointing such a Commission.

On the 7th February the Secretary of State approved of the appointment of such a Commission.

The Commission appointed by me consists of seven members, one representing the men of military age who addressed the Government on the 13th January, while the others are men of high standing in the Colony whose names, I feel sure, command the respect and confidence of the community.

The terms of reference to the Commission are so widely drawn that they include the consideration of cases from persons in the employment of the Naval and Military civil establishments, and of the Colonial Civil Service. It is, of course, not desired to hear cases from persons in the first two categories and I have since accepted these two establishments. I have not accepted the Civil Service because I desired that men whose applications to serve had been refused should not be deprived of an opportunity of having their cases heard by the Commission. But here I must point out that civil servants are not in the same position as men outside the Civil Service. Civil servants are servants of the Crown, and the Governor—responsible as he is for carrying on the administration of the Colony and of maintaining peace and good order and the protection of life and property therein—is bound to decide the number of officers required to carry on the work that is absolutely necessary in the public interest. In this connection I would draw your attention to the copy of telegrams from and to the Secretary of State, which have been furnished to you, and of the statement of the number of officers so far released for service with His Majesty's Armies or for other war work. There are other cases still under consideration due to fresh circumstances, such as return of officers of leave and renunciation of leave due to the embargo placed on women and children travelling, and you may rest assured that from time to time careful revision is made.

The number of applications received by the Commission is considerable, and many have already been dealt with. It must be assumed that all those who have voluntarily submitted themselves to the judgment of the Commission desire, if permitted, to leave the Colony for active service in the war, but it is obvious that in some cases serious questions may arise as to how provision is to be made for those dependent on them during their absence. In the case of officers holding permanent posts in the Government service no such question arises. Under instructions from the Secretary of State their

posts are kept open for them until their return from Military or Naval service, and such service will count in full for Colonial pension and for increments (if any) of colonial salary, while they receive such a monthly allowance from Colonial funds as, with their Military or Naval pay, makes up their Colonial full salary.

In the case of others their employers are acting with equal liberality, and I should like to express on behalf of the community our deep sense of the genuine patriotism displayed by some of the leading firms in the Colony in this matter.

In all cases the Colonial Government has since the beginning of the war made itself responsible for providing passages for all those who require them, and with the sanction of Honorable Members I propose to continue this practice.

There still remains, however, the question of making provision in cases where nothing is available except the separation allowances granted by the Imperial Government. In such cases I propose to make recommendations to you for dealing with it.

The thirteenth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at noon to-day.

There were present Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton (Chairman), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, C. S. Gubbay, S. H. Dodwell, A. O. Lang, A. S. D. Cousland, A. David (Directors) and Messrs. D. K. Moss, H. Humphreys, G. C. Moxon, P. R. Wolff, J. E. Kew, A. A. Fyfe, C. H. W. Kew, R. Packham, N. Coroucher, T. W. Robertson, T. G. Weall, J. W. Taylor, P. Tester, H. S. Greenhill, A. E. Crappell, S. C. Ismail and W. S. Brown (secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, I propose to take them as read. The past year's working at the wharves discloses a large increase in our earnings from all sources and is attributable partly to the greater number of steamers with large cargoes now utilizing our wharves, partly to the large volume of cargo now passing through Hongkong which under normal circumstances would proceed by other routes, and partly to an unusual demand for godown accommodation during the summer. The results have been so satisfactory that your directors are able to recommend an increase in the usual dividend from 7% to 8% and a payment of a bonus of \$2.00 per share from the increased profits. With regard to the maintenance of an 8 per cent. dividend, while it is unwise to prophesy, the development of our business and the growing demands upon our berthing and godown accommodation, justify us in looking forward with confidence to the future. Considerable improvements and additions to our premises have been recently completed. The new steamer wharf has proved a success, and, besides relieving the congestion of work at our other wharves, permits of our berthing larger and deeper draught steamers operating in these waters. The two single storey godowns, mentioned in the Report, I am pleased to say are being fully utilised, while the filling in of the old Police Basin, besides joining up our property on either side of this site, gives us the necessary land for erecting a modern three-storey godown when the opportunity occurs of obtaining material at reasonable figures. This building cannot, however, be delayed much longer and in order to maintain our business, it may be necessary to proceed with the erection of the godown even while materials are at their present exceptionally high cost. With this end in view, we deem it advisable to carry forward to next year's account a larger amount than usual. I do not think there is anything else that requires special mention and after the adoption of the Report and Accounts has been proposed and seconded, I will endeavour to the best of my ability to answer questions from the shareholders. I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. H. Humphreys seconded the adoption of the report of the account and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Weall proposed, and Mr. C. H. W. Kew seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. O. Lang as Directors.

Mr. Greenhill proposed and Mr. J. H. Kew seconded the re-appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. David as Directors.

Mr. Packham proposed, and Mr. Robertson seconded the re-appointment of Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. E. Maitland as auditors at \$500 each.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be issued to-morrow.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at noon to-day.

There were present Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton (Chairman), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, C. S. Gubbay, S. H. Dodwell, A. O. Lang, A. S. D. Cousland, A. David (Directors) and Messrs. D. K. Moss, H. Humphreys, G. C. Moxon, P. R. Wolff, J. E. Kew, A. A. Fyfe, C. H. W. Kew, R. Packham, N. Coroucher, T. W. Robertson, T. G. Weall, J. W. Taylor, P. Tester, H. S. Greenhill, A. E. Crappell, S. C. Ismail and W. S. Brown (secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, I propose to take them as read. The past year's working at the wharves discloses a large increase in our earnings from all sources and is attributable partly to the greater number of steamers with large cargoes now utilizing our wharves, partly to the large volume of cargo now passing through Hongkong which under normal circumstances would proceed by other routes, and partly to an unusual demand for godown accommodation during the summer. The results have been so satisfactory that your directors are able to recommend an increase in the usual dividend from 7% to 8% and a payment of a bonus of \$2.00 per share from the increased profits. With regard to the maintenance of an 8 per cent. dividend, while it is unwise to prophesy, the development of our business and the growing demands upon our berthing and godown accommodation, justify us in looking forward with confidence to the future. Considerable improvements and additions to our premises have been recently completed. The new steamer wharf has proved a success, and, besides relieving the congestion of work at our other wharves, permits of our berthing larger and deeper draught steamers operating in these waters. The two single storey godowns, mentioned in the Report, I am pleased to say are being fully utilised, while the filling in of the old Police Basin, besides joining up our property on either side of this site, gives us the necessary land for erecting a modern three-storey godown when the opportunity occurs of obtaining material at reasonable figures. This building cannot, however, be delayed much longer and in order to maintain our business, it may be necessary to proceed with the erection of the godown even while materials are at their present exceptionally high cost. With this end in view, we deem it advisable to carry forward to next year's account a larger amount than usual. I do not think there is anything else that requires special mention and after the adoption of the Report and Accounts has been proposed and seconded, I will endeavour to the best of my ability to answer questions from the shareholders. I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. H. Humphreys seconded the adoption of the report of the account and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Weall proposed, and Mr. C. H. W. Kew seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. O. Lang as Directors.

Mr. Greenhill proposed and Mr. J. H. Kew seconded the re-appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. David as Directors.

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WITH THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE IN CANTON.

In response to an invitation from H.E. the Civil Governor of Canton, a party of thirty members of the local St. John's Ambulance Brigade, consisting of 17 from the Sai Ying Pun and 13 from the Y.M.C.A. Divisions, under the command of Mr. E. Ralphs, the District Officer, and the Officers of the Victoria Division, went up to Canton on the 14th February to give a series of demonstrations in First Aid.

On arriving in Canton on the morning of the 15th the party was met by representatives of H.E. the Civil Governor, who had rooms reserved at the Western Hotel for the accommodation of the Officers.

The Hongkong Y.M.C.A. Band was at the wharf to meet the party and marched with them to the Y.M.C.A. Institute, the Headquarters of the party during their four days' stay in Canton. The members of the party were accommodated, at reduced rates, at the Tung Ah Hotel, but had their meals at the Y.M.C.A., the whole expense of the visit being very generously defrayed by Messrs. Ho Kwong and Ho Leung.

After breakfast the party marched to the East Parade Ground (where the 6th Kwang Tung Athletic Meeting was being held) and were there inspected by H.E. the Civil Governor, who expressed his admiration of their smart appearance. At 12 o'clock, they gave a demonstration in First Aid and Stretcher drills. His Excellency was evidently keenly interested and commented on the dexterous and skilled manner in which they attended to the "wounded" and manipulated the bandages.

In the evening H.E. the Civil Governor gave a dinner at the Government Yamen in honour of their visit, at which, besides the leading Canton Officials, the following were present:—Mr. E. Ralphs, the Officers of the Victoria Division, Mr. Ho Kwong (who introduced the party to His Excellency) and Mr. M. K. Lo.

On the second day of their visit, His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) was in Canton, on an official visit to H.E. the Civil Governor, and the opportunity was taken by Sir Henry to visit the Y.M.C.A. Institute. On his arrival within the compound, about 9.15 a.m., the Hongkong Ambulance Brigade party formed a Guard of Honour. In the afternoon the Brigade gave demonstrations at the Canton Christian College.

By request of H.E. the Civil Governor, the party on the following day (the 18th inst.) marched at 8.30 a.m. to the Canton Government Civil Hospital College where, after forming a Guard of Honour to H.E. the Civil Governor, they gave an exhibition of squad drill, being afterwards invited by the Principal of the College, to partake of refreshments. They were then, conveyed by motor boat to the Sai Kwan Public School of Kwangtung, where another demonstration was given, following which the party were invited to tiffin. A group photograph was taken here. In the afternoon the party gave further demonstrations at the Pui Ying School. They returned to Hongkong the following day by train, a special car being placed at their disposal.

The party's visit was a complete success and their marching and drilling created a most favourable impression in Canton. They feel unspeakably grateful for the extraordinarily warm welcome they received, especially from H.E. the Civil Governor, whose kindness and hospitality were unbounded.

Besides Mr. Ralphs, the following officers of the Brigade were with the party: Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Ho Leung; Ambulance Officer, Mr. J. F. Grosse; Surgeon, Dr. F. E. Cheak, and Sergeant Bo Shiu On.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Settlement Day—Hongkong Stock Exchange.

The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company Limited hold their 20th annual meeting to-morrow morning at half-past eleven.

The normal cable route to America and Honolulu being interrupted, telegrams for those places can only be accepted via Europe and the Atlantic cables, or via Japan.

The Government of Malaya now provides each man accepted for active service with a second-class passage home and a free passport. The Straits Times is raising a fund to help those who are in need of further assistance.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough are holding an auction sale of household furniture, etc., including an upright grand piano, at 17, Kennedy Road to-morrow afternoon. Particulars will be found in our advertisement column.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

2.30 p.m.
Ranks 710 sellers
Doughnuts 180 sellers
Def. Indus. 125 a.s. & sales
China Sugars 115 a.s. & sales
Wharves 80 sellers
Docks 125 buyers
Dairy Farms 24 miles
Cement 11.10 buyers
Ropes 11.30 sellers
Hong Tramways 33 a.s. & sales
Shai Cottons 112 buyers

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

DREAM OF DOMINION NOT YET ABANDONED.

SPLENDID MARCH OF A BRITISH FORCE.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords, said the situation in Persia had steadily improved since August when German intrigue reached its maximum, but Germany's dream of German dominion from Antwerp to the Indian Ocean was by no means abandoned, while the Turks, though unable to advance, still occupied 30,000 square miles of Persia.

Lord Curzon described a hitherto unmentioned march of a force commanded by Sir Percy Sykes, a thousand miles to Isfahan and Teheran under the most arduous and perilous circumstances. It resulted in the establishment of order in a wide area and secured the existence of the pro-Ally Government at Teheran. The object of Sir Percy Sykes was to organise the Persian gendarmerie with British officers in Southern Persia. The force would ultimately number 11,000. It was at present 5,000, besides an Indian escort of 800. A similar force of gendarmerie was being raised among the Bakhtiari tribesmen. Lord Curzon hoped that Sir Percy before long would march from Shiraz and clear the brigand nests of Western Persia. Another force, commanded by Major Keith, had pacified Eastern Persia.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Amir of Afghanistan who had declined to be seduced by the tempting offer of spoil in the Punjab. Though the Turks still occupied parts of Persia the position of the oilfields was practically secure.

THE PREMIUM BONDS QUESTION.

CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER HAS AN OPEN MIND.

LONDON, Feb. 21. In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he had an open mind on the propriety of issuing a further loan in the form of Premium Bonds but he added that legislation would be necessary.

POST-WAR TRADE QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Committee on our Commercial and Industrial Policy announce that they propose to report later on the question of a wider range of Customs duties and also the question as to how far the Dominions could be met by granting them subsidies instead of tariff preferences. It will be necessary closely to examine the effect of imposing duties upon articles used for manufacturing purposes in Great Britain especially in connection with export trades and shipping and shipbuilding industries.

The special position of Egypt and the Sudan, also the British Commercial Treaty obligations and the effect of the proposed policy upon the interests of countries with which our trade relations are specially important, must also be considered.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Mr. Hope stated in the House of Commons that the Turks had taken prisoner 327 British officers and 1,932 men, 13 officers and 140 men of the Dominion forces; and 195 officers and 2,573 men of the Indian Army; while 17 British officers and 1,388 men, and 4,873 Indians, who fought against the Turks are missing.

BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Colonel Stirling Keir (Coalitionist) has been returned unopposed for West Perthshire.

AMERICA'S PURCHASE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Senate has passed the Bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

DEATH OF GENERAL FUNSTON.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 21.

The death is announced of General Funston.

[It will be recalled that General Funston was in the Philippines in the early days of the American occupation, and organized the Expedition which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo, the insurrectionary leader.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY TO PACIFISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21. In the House of Commons, replying to the speeches of pacifists, Mr. Bonar Law said he failed to see a possible method of securing peace at present without fighting. He taunted the pacifists on their criticism of our peace conditions, while they were silent regarding those of our enemies. We did not consider that ours were unreasonable. The German conditions were clearly based on victory and the accentuation of the military machine, which would expose the world to a repetition of the present horrors. Germany was following the principle that though they had insufficient to fight their adversaries, they would terrorise civilian populations of neutrals. We are fighting to make the enemy learn that it does not pay to commit crimes. We believe that the war was forced on the world with a calculation as cold as that of a chess player, who moves a piece. If we could help it there would be no second Punic War. Sir Herbert Samuel warmly endorsed the Government's policy.

THE SIR DOUGLAS HAIG INTERVIEW.

MR. BONAR LAW EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Feb. 20. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the recent interview given by Sir Douglas Haig, said that Sir Douglas Haig had a frank conversation on the general situation with several important French journalists. Proofs were sent to Headquarters, but owing to the action of a subordinate they were not submitted to Sir Douglas Haig. The Cabinet was ignorant of the matter until the interview appeared. He deprecated further discussion on the matter. (Cheers and dissent.)

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

AN OFFICIAL FRENCH APPRECIATION.

A recent issue of the French "Bulletin of Munition Works" ("Bulletin des Usines de Guerre") contains a leading article on Mr. Lloyd George and his programme. The article, which is entitled "The Organisation of War in England," says:

In this unexampled war, which exacts from each belligerent the full use of the whole forces of the nation, the same needs are imposed on all and at about the same time. It is interesting to see in the case of our Allies, as in the case of our enemies, how each people acts according to its capacities. England, of all the nations engaged in the war, was farthest removed from the military spirit. It therefore required some time for this spirit to penetrate the people. But under the pressure of necessity she has at last recognised it. The formation by Mr. Lloyd George of the new Ministry, and the popularity which he enjoys in Parliament and amongst the public are sure signs of the change.

By the work which Mr. Lloyd George accomplished as a member of the former Cabinet one can judge the vigour with which he is going to act. During the earlier part of the war he realised that certain things were necessary for England. One was to organise powerful armies of all grades; the other was to give up the voluntary system and to adopt compulsory service for all; at the same time to mobilise national industry, to adapt existing factories for the production of munitions, to establish model new ones, and to bring about a truce between Capital and Labour. Not without trouble and long efforts these objects have been accomplished. Lloyd George, however, was not satisfied. He has parted from his colleagues of the former Cabinet, and is now Prime Minister. What is he going to do now that his hands are free? The reply to this question is to be found in the programme which Mr. Lloyd George laid down in his speech in the House of Commons, with rare simplicity and frankness. He is going, by rapid, methodical means, to put all the material and moral forces of the nation at the service of the war.

After giving a summary of Mr. Lloyd George's programme, the article concludes:

Such are the broad lines of Mr. Lloyd George's new policy. He is going to carry it out at once, with the support of the Conservative, Labour party, and the great majority of Liberals. That means that all the English people approve and are ready to accept with good will all that is necessary in order to win the war.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Members will attend the second part of the First Aid Examination at the Tung Wah Hospital to-morrow (Friday) the 23rd inst. at 8 p.m. Company Drill, Thursday, March 1st, 8.15 p.m.

(Ed.) E. BALCH.

OFFICE IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:

H.E. the Governor Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. CLAUDE STUBBS, C.M.G.

H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS, General Officer Commanding.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. K. HALLIFAX.

The Captain Superintendent, Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER.

Hon. Mr. Wei YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHO PAK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of Councils.

THE COLONY'S GIFT TO THE WAR FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTION CONTEMPLATED.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR said:—When I met Honourable Members on the 11th January it was decided that a further sum of \$2,000,000 should be given to His Majesty's Government for the purpose of the war to make up the total sum \$5,000,000, which had previously been agreed upon as the Colony's gift. It was also decided that a sum of \$1,500,000 should be sent at once and a further sum of \$500,000 as soon as the money was available. I am glad to inform you that it was possible to add the \$500,000 on the 15th February. It has been paid to the Treasury Chest Officer in this Colony, and the Secretary of State has been informed accordingly. On the occasion above referred to I also informed you of certain steps which I had taken with a view to increasing taxation for the purpose of contributing still further to Imperial War Funds. I hope very shortly to make definite proposals to you on this subject.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE WAR LOAN.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR said:—On the 3rd February I received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in which it was suggested for my consideration that the Government of this Colony should take up a portion of the War Loan on behalf of permanent officials willing to subscribe by deductions from their salaries for a period of one year. I laid the proposal before the Honourable Unofficial Members of this Council on the 14th February and you agreed to the proposal that advances of salary should be made as suggested by the Secretary of State and that the advances should not bear interest. I have been informed by the Secretary of State that the requisite amount of fully paid stock of the War Loan will be placed at the disposal of the Government of this Colony at issue price plus accrued interest as from the 16th February to date of payment. I am obliged to the Unofficial Members for their action in this matter.

THE WAR LOAN AND MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the War Loan Ordinance by adding a section to provide that the revenue appropriated for the service of the Hongkong War Loan shall be exempt from military contribution.

REVENUE OFFICERS' POWERS OF ARREST.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a short Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest possessed by revenue officers. Clause 3 provides that any revenue officer may arrest without warrant any person found or reasonably suspected of committing or attempting to commit, or employing, aiding or assisting any person to commit any offence against, or of the unlawful possession of any article liable to forfeiture under, the provisions of any enactment specified in the Second Schedule of the Bill.

THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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The object of clause 2 of this bill is to make it clear that powers conferred by an Ordinance may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Ordinance, even before its commencement, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing the Ordinance into operation. This was clearly the intention of the existing section, but the reference in that section to the suspending of an Ordinance might be construed as limiting the section to Ordinances which contain a suspending clause. The section which it is now proposed to substitute follows as closely as possible the wording of the corresponding section, section 37, in the United Kingdom Interpretation Act, 1880. It is not possible to follow the wording of the Act exactly, because an Act of the Imperial Parliament comes into effect on the day on which the Royal Assent is given, while an Ordinance in this Colony does not come into operation until the date of its publication in the Gazette. Clause 3 of the bill repeals the definitions of "Revenue officer" and "Excise officer" in the Principal Ordinance. The term "Excise officer" is no longer in use, the class of officers to whom it was formerly applied having ceased to exist. The subject of revenue officers is dealt with in a bill which will be introduced at the same meeting of the Legislative Council as this bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance of 1910. The object of this bill is to make certain minor or formal corrections in the Principal Ordinance.

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The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

THE MALAY STATES EXTRADITION ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to repeal part of the Malay States Extradition Ordinance 1908.

It is explained that the Straits Settlements and Protected States Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1916, which was made by virtue of the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders (Protected States) Act, 1915, provides that the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, is to apply as if the Federated Malay States and the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Brunei and North Borneo were British possessions. This Order in Council, which was published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 15th December, 1916, was brought into force on the 1st February, 1917, by the necessary notification under Article 1, and from that date the Malay States Extradition Ordinance 1908, Ordinance No. 4 of 1908 of the Ordinances of Hongkong, was rendered unnecessary except as regards the State of Trengganu. This bill accordingly repeals the Ordinance in question except in so far as it applies to that State.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

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THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the
DATES named:—

For	STEAMERS	To Sail	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE			
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ROMBAY, Port Said & MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, AND YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & MARSEILLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
R. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 1st Mar., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"KALIO MARU".....Sunday, 25th Feb., at 10 a.m.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 1st Mar., at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
• Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.
AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java, ports calling at Manila, Sundakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via
PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND AFAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

Sails on or about

S.S. BORNEO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 25th Feb.
YOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 10th March

For sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KANCHOW	Feb. 23, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Feb. 23, Daylight
HONGKAI & SWATOW	CHIRUI	Feb. 23, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHIRUI	Feb. 27, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & LOILO	TEAN	Feb. 28, at Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	TAMUT	Mar. 1, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SINKING	Mar. 1, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua', 'Taming' & 'Tean' Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chenai', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinkiang' & 'Sunning', with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Swatow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOFFSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 23, Daylight
HAIPHONG	TAKEKANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WOSANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 25, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOONGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Daylight
MANILA	CHIPSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 3, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are dispatched—EASTWARD and WESTWARD—regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

PLEASE APPLY TO

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Tel. No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	FRIDAY, 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "EURALUS,"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 25th February, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 27th February at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1917. 1515

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship,

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 27th February, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1515

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 27th February, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 27th February, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1515

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. Akamatsu, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 8th March at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800	FRIDAY, 19th March at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Higashi, Tons 21,000	THURSDAY, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
KOBE Direct	SHIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 16,000	TUESDAY, 13th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKKAICHI	TOSA MARU, Capt. Sakamoto, Tons 10,000	SATURDAY, 24th Feb.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. Hirata, Tons 8,000	SUNDAY, 25th Feb.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	BENTEN MARU, Capt. Tomita, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 26th Feb.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK	PENANG MARU, Capt. Kashiiki, Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 25th March.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 214 & 222.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Weekly course, 1917, Part II.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.
All ranks of the following units who
satisfy (1) passed Part II. of the 1916
Course or (2) passed Part I. of the 1917
Course, will attend the Range on Sunday
next, February 25th:—
No. 2 Platoon.
No. 3 Company.
No. 4 Company.
Leave Blake Pier, 9 a.m. Uniform
with helmet. Service Rifles to be
brought by those in possession of same.
An other pattern rifle to be brought.
The following will attend for Range
Duties on this date:—
Chief Inspectors Massey and Sirdar
Khan, Sergeant-Major Roylance, Staff
Inspector Langmuir, Inspector Lammer,
Sergeant and C. M. S. Alves.
Return from Stonecutters about 4.30
p.m. Members will make their own
arrangements for drinks and tiffin.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.
D.S.P. (R.)

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATEEES),
ON
SATURDAY,
the 24th February, 1917, at
12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Lee House Street.
One Rubber tyred Rickshaw in good
condition.
One Black portable Typewriter.
One Electric Massage Machine.
One 44 Winchester Rifle.
Now on view.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1521

TO LET

TO LET
OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Mereton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshing, Canton.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf
area 13,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal
storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's
Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1918. 611

TO LET

FLATS in "Ewo Moss" No. 8, The
Peak, apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1918. 621

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's
Road Central, at present in the
occupation of The China Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 59

TO LET

N. 45 Egin Street.
Apply to—
**FRED SMITH,
SETH and FLEMING**
Hongkong, Oct. 21, 1916. 1197

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to
contract the contagious diseases
when they have colds. Whooping cough,
diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption
are diseases that are often contracted
when the child has a cold. That is why
all medical authorities say, beware of
colds. For the quick cure of colds you
will find nothing better than Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy. It can always be
depended upon and is pleasant and safe
to take. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Office Phone 27.

OUR AGENCIES:—

Napier, Ford and Hupmobile Motor Cars,
Brooke, Cable and Scripps Marine Motors,
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Dureco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Jeyes Fluid,
Carbonyl Stationery,
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings,
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, February 22, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire ... 2/4
On demand ... 2/4 3/16
30 days' sight ... 2/4 3/16
4 months' sight ... 2/4 7/16
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 2/4 3/16
Documentary, 4 months' sight ... 2/5

On Paris—
On demand ... 325 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 326
On New York—
On demand ... 50 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight ... 50 1/2

On Bombay—
Wire ... nom.
On Calcutta—
Wire ... nom.
On demand ... nom.
On Singapore—
On demand ... 99 1/2
On Manila—
On demand ... 111 1/2
On Shanghai—
On demand ... nom.
30 days' sight (private paper) ... nom.

On Yokohama—
On demand ... 100 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tole) ... 48 1/2
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying Rate) ... 48 1/2
Silver (per oz.) ... 37 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 18 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents ... 1 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 54 1/2 dia.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1887-8-9.
The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamou Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

February 22nd to March 1st, 1917.

Time	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Feb. 22	10.15	10.15	4.15	10.15
Feb. 23	11.15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Feb. 24	12.15	12.15	6.15	12.15
Feb. 25	1.15	1.15	7.15	1.15
Feb. 26	2.15	2.15	8.15	2.15
Feb. 27	3.15	3.15	9.15	3.15
Feb. 28	4.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Feb. 29	5.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Feb. 30	6.15	6.15	12.15	6.15

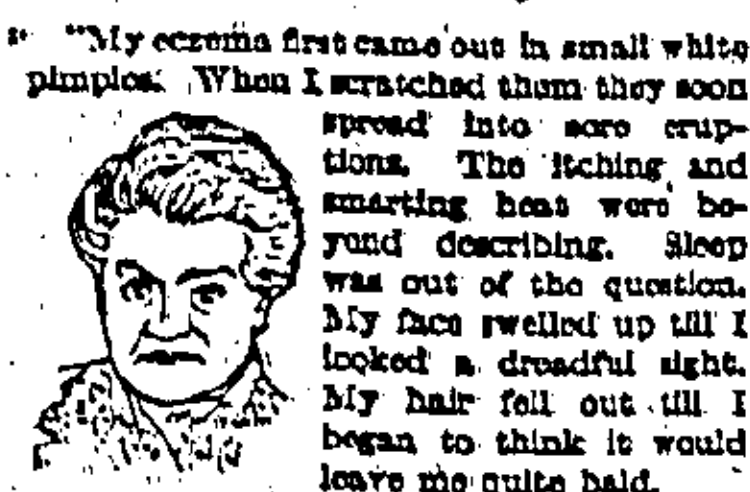
HONGKONG REGISTER.

Time	On date at 12 noon	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.12	30.02
Thermometer	60	63
Humidity	50	70
Direction of Wind	232	2
Force	4	5
Weather	4	5
Rain	0.00	0.00

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong, Observatory, Feb. 22, 1917.

ITCHING AND SMARTING HEAT

From Eczema Beyond Describ-
ing. Face a Dreadful Sight.
Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.



"My eczema first came out in small white
pimples. When I scratched them they soon
spread into sore eruptions. The itching and
smarting heat were beyond describing. I
was out of the question. My face swelled up till I
could not stand it. I began to think I would
leave my face bald.
"Nothing did me good till I used Cuti-
cura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is
entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. H. Py-
mer, Hill Farm Cottage, Wyndham, Har-
low, Norfolk, Eng., Jan. 26, 1916.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse
and Ointment to heal). Address post-card
for samples: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Char-
terhouse Square, London, E.C. 1. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 35
Three hours ... 1.00
Six hours ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.35 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour ... 0.80 cents.
Three hours ... 1.00
Six hours ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 35
Three hours ... 1.00
Six hours ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.
Quarter hour ... 10
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 35
Every subsequent hour ... 30

Note.—If the rickshaws be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents.
Half hour ... 10
One hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 15

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than—
To 4th mile ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile ... 5 hours.
single ... 1.50 ... 4
return ... 1.50 ... 4

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single ... 1.75 ... 2 1/2
return ... 1.75 ... 2 1/2

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single ... 2.00 ... 3
return ... 2.00 ... 3

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tsui.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

I.
Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M.
Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M.
Tung ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kowloon ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kau Kong ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Except Saturdays.

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 35
Two hours ... 1.00
Three ... 1.50
Four ... 2.00
Five ... 2.50
Six ... 3.00
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... 1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

One hour ... 10 cents.
Two hours ... 20
Three ... 30
Four ... 40
Five ... 50
Six ... 60
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... 1.25

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the
limits of the City of Victoria half fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.40—No returns
from Japanese stations. Pressure has
decreased slightly from Shanghai to
Touane, and increased slightly over
N.E. China. It is nearly stationary in
the South.

An anticyclone has formed over N.
China.
The monsoon will freshen along the
east coast of China and remain fresh
to moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
since January 1st, 0.89 inches, against an
average of 2.71 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 23rd February:—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E.
winds, fresh; cloudy, some drizzle.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds,
fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamock: The same as
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong to Hainan: The same as
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN FEBRUARY.

The following table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of Feb.,
1917:

Date	Ends	Begin
Feb. 22nd, 6.38 a.m.	6.38 p.m.	
" 23rd, 6.38 "	6.38 "	
" 24th, 6.37 "	6.38 "	
" 25th, 6.36 "	6.38 "	
" 26th, 6.35 "	6.38 "	
" 27th, 6.34 "	6.37 "	
" 28th, 6.34 "	6.38 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

FEBRUARY 22, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Dew Point	Wind	Weather
W. Stock	6.30	30.01	13	—	—	—	1 b
Memuro	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Tokyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Changhai	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Chungking	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 b
Shanghai	—	30.27	37	90	—	2 b	2 b
Guthrie	—	30.23	42	92	—	4 b	4 b
Sharp Pk.	—	30.07	50	90	—	2 b	2 b
Amoy	—	30.18	58	81	—	1 b	1 b
Swatow	—	30.11	57	75	—	2 b	2 b
Taipei	—	30.12	57	86	—	2 b	2 b
Keelung	—	30.12	61	—	—	0 b	0 b
Tainan	—	30.07	61	—	—	2 b	2 b
Koshun	—	30.07	61	—	—	2 b	2 b
Pescadore	—	30.10	61	—	—	2 b	2 b
Canton	—	30.08	64	—	—	2 b	2 b
Hongkong	—	30.06	60	70	—	5 b	5 b
Gap Rock	—	30.04	—	—	—	5 b	5 b
Macao	—	30.03	59	81	—	2 b	2 b
Wanchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	—	30.08	55	93	—	1 b	1 b
Tourane	—	30.02	61	—	—	2 b	2 b
C. St. James	—	29.84	75	—	—	4 b	4 b
Appari	—	30.02	68	83	—	3 b	3 b
Dagupan	—	29.91	70	74	—	4 b	4 b
Manila	—	29.93	70	99	—	1 b	1 b
Lerap	—	29.89	75	88	—	4 b	4 b
Tsienloan	—	29.85	73	96	—	2 b	2 b
Hulu	—	29.86	72	96	—	4 b	4 b
Sungai	—	29.85	73	98	—	0 b	0 b
Labuan	—	29.79	77	94	—	4 b	4 b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, Feb. 22, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in
inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. THERMOMETER, in the shade, in de-
grees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation,
the humidity of air saturated with
moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to
Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c
detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,
g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast,
p passing showers, q equal, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet),
y rain in inches, tenths and hun-
dredths.

extra is to be allowed for the return
journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 35
Two hours ... 1.00
Three ... 1.50
Four ... 2.00
Five ... 2.50
Six ... 3.00
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... 1.25

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

SHARE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 22ND, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year div.			
BANKS.						
Hongkong & S'hai \$125	\$710 a.	Final of 22-5/- making 24-11 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	6 1/2 p.c.			
MARINE INSURANCES.						
Cantone \$ 50	\$375	\$7 final making \$25 a/c 1 and Interim of \$15 a/c 1915.	5 1/2 p.c.			
North Chinas \$25	T. 156	Final div. of 15/- making 27 1/2 a/c 1916 Interim of \$30 a/c 1915.	5 1/2 p.c.			
Unions \$100	\$900					
Yangtze \$ 80	\$955	Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1914 and Int. of \$6 as accounts 1915	4 1/2 p.c.			
FIRE INSURANCES.						
China Fire \$ 20	\$155	\$7 and bonus \$3 for 1914.	5 1/2 p.c.			
Hongkong Fire \$ 80	\$387 1/2	\$27 for 1914	7 p.c.			
SHIPPING.						
Douglas Steamships \$50	\$110 a.	\$1 final and \$8 bonus making \$14 a/c 1915-16 \$1.25 for 1915	11 1/2 p.c.			
Steamboats \$ 15	\$19 a.		4 1/2 p.c.			
Indo-China.....						
(Preferred).....\$25	\$411	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916	6 p.c.			
(Deferred).....\$25	\$125 a.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1915	6 1/2 p.c.			
"Shell" Transports 21				106/-	2 1/2 Int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry" \$ 10	\$53 b.	\$1.85 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6 1/2 p.c.			
REFINERIES.						
China Sugars \$100	\$115 a. & m.	\$12 for 1915	10 1/2 p.c.			
Malacca Sugars... f. \$30	\$33	P. 5 for 1916				
MINING.						
Kailash \$1	35/-	Final div. 6 % free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1918 coupon No. 8				
Langkat gdn. 10	T. 20 1/2 a.	Tls. 1 for 1916	4 p.c.			
Ranah \$1	\$2.40 a.					
Tromah Mines \$1	30/-	4/- a/c 1916				
Ural Caspians \$1	23/-	8 % for 1915				
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.						
Kowloon Wharves \$ 50	\$92 a.	6 % for 1916 & bonus \$	4 p.c.			
H.K. & Whampoa Docks \$ 50	\$126 b.	\$2 1/2 interim a/c 1916	5 1/2 p.c.			
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 82	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16	6 1/2 p.c.			
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100	T. 83 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1916	3 1/2 p.c.			
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS.						
Hongkong Hotels. \$ 50	\$107 a.	Final of \$3 making \$8 a/c 1916	4 1/2 p.c.			
Central Estates \$100	\$93	\$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.			
Hongkong Lands \$100	\$91 b.	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.			
Humphreys Estates \$ 10	\$6 1/2 b.	30 cents for 1915	5 1/2 p.c.			
Kowloon Lands \$ 30	\$33	\$2 1/2 for 1915	6 p.c.			
West Pointe \$ 50	\$73 a.	Final \$3-25, making \$5-25 a/c 1916	4 1/2 p.c.			
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 57	6 % interim a/c 1916	6 1/2 p.c.			
COTTON MILLS.						
Ewas T. 50	T. 145	Tls. 19 for year ending 31-10-16	10 1/2 p.c.			
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 112 b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-4-16	8 p.c.			
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 134 a.	Tls. 0.90 for 1915	10 1/2 p.c.			
Yongtzeppoo T. 5	T. 54 a.					
MISCELLANEOUS.						
China-Borneo \$ 12	\$72 b.	72 cts. for 1915	3 1/2 p.c.			
Light & Powers \$ 5	\$1.65 b.	6 p.c. for year ending 30-4-16	7 p.c.			
Cina-Providents \$ 10	\$9 a.	70 cents for 1915	4 1/2 p.c.			
Dairy Farms \$ 5	\$24 a.	\$5 for year ending 31-7-16	6 1/2 p.c.			
Green Islands \$ 10	\$11-10 b. 11-20 a.	80 cents for 1915	6 p.c.			
Hongkong Electric \$ 10	\$49 b.	\$2 1/2 for 1915/1916	4 p.c.			
Hongkong Ice \$ 21	\$160	\$2 on a/c 1916	1 p.c.			
Hongkong Ropes \$ 10	\$32 b. 34 a.	\$1 interim 1916	2 1/2 p.c.			
Hongkong Tramways \$1	\$7-10 b.	7 % interim a/c 1916 cents 104 per share	4 1/2 p.c.			
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	\$10					
Peak Tramways \$ 10	\$9.50	7 % for 1915/1916	7 1/2 p.c.			
do. (new) \$ 1	\$1					
Steam Laundry \$ 5	\$24	25 cents for 1915/1916	6 1/2 p.c.			
Union Waterboats \$ 10	\$15 1/2 b.	12 1/2 % for 1916	4 p.c.			
Watsons \$ 10	\$5 1/2 b.	70 cents for 1915				
William Powell \$ 7	\$25	50 cents for 1915/1916	10 p.c.			
ss.—callers. sh.—sales. b.—buyers.						
Telegraphic Add.—		MOXON & TAYLOR				
Telephone No. 950.—F.O.B. No. 111.		Share and General Brokers				
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